become inured, and the so-called "hordes of degenerates of the English-speaking peoples, to say nothing of those lowest in the social scale of the European and Asiatic races" (273). In 1906-7, Clarke's principal qualification for choosing the best means of making Canada a great nation is still, oddly enough, Asylum experience.[c]

Foreign born "defectives" are those who usually escape being committed to an asylum, and subsequently evade deportation under the relevant Act. Instead of indiscriminately "pumping in the population," as proposed by Kipling, he proposes performing a Darwinian experiment on the whole nation, applying the laws of "artificial selection" to the "magnificent heritage" of Canada so as to improve the race. It is perhaps slightly ironic to discover Clarke beginning by using the histories of families against their own descendants and countrymen and women, but he is presently undertaking "an elaborate study of the foreign born admitted since 1900" into the Toronto Asylum. He offers a "brief examination" of some 422 patients admitted in 1906-7. Of these 210 are foreign born, and 124 of these are "recent arrivals" (275). Clarke is especially concerned that 65% of these foreign born admissions are afflicted with dementia praecox, "a psychosis notoriously the outcome of defective heredity," and consequently likely to be passed on through the descendants of the afflicted.

He represents immigration as a tide, deliberately poisoned by British officials, with the effect of creating new kinds of degeneracy in a previously pure Canadian stock: "sexual perverts of the most revolting kind, insane criminals, the criminal insane, slum degenerates, general paretics and weaklings of other varieties are represented" (277). It is also a kind of perverted and diseased pilgrimage, with Toronto its Mecca. Now, instead of Workman's march of cholera, it is the people themselves that have to be stopped. Now, Clarke argues, despite his earlier warnings about doctors promiscuously attributing cases to "dementia praecox," that at the Toronto Asylum 60 per cent of the foreign-born admissions suffer from this disorder.[d] A high proportion of these are "slum degenerates" from European cities. Unfortunately, it is too early for laws recently enacted for the purpose to enable the authorities to deport these undesirables. Meanwhile, without clinically trained physicians able to detect "the weaklings of the dementia praecox type" (187), inspection at the ports will continue to be inadequate. Clarke devotes the last few paragraphs to mocking the "performances of the Doukhobors," whose habit of disrobing on